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TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The leading item of home interest is confessedly the matter of the quota of Cook County. Our Springfield reporter from his best information, and a study of records in the Adjutant General's office, as far as made up is unable materially to cut down the previously reported figure which gives us a deficit of a little over *four thousand* men to be raised under the coming draft. There may be some further modifications but the case seems very nearly made out. There is this to be said pending a full and final adjustment. Chicago and Cook County will meet all calls of the Government for men or money, and the only question asked will be if there is no mistake in the figures. A draft on our loyalty will never go to protest in Chicago. An overdraft of course is a matter for correction before presentation. These figures deserve to be carefully looked into. But Chicago can raise and send to the war her full quota of men, whatever it be, and still have force to spare to aid in putting down treason in the North. And is it not becoming bold?

The recent action of the Copperheads at Fort Wayne, Indiana, finds an answering voice in the meeting at Hamilton, Ohio, yesterday, and both mean armed resistance to the draft. These meetings are the earliest of a preconcerted series, the prime purpose of which is to overawe the war element in the forthcoming Convention by showing a little of the horns and hoofs of the secesh faction. Loyal men should rejoice at the development. It will assuredly band together loyal men of all parties in a determination to crush out home treason, and the blood of a few of these traitors crushed by a collision with the war power of the Government, will be all that is needed. The draft will be valuable if it bring this disease of copperheadism to the surface for local treatment.

The war for the Union is not waiting while the North is getting ready to send men. Both in the Eastern and the Western theaters of war the utmost activity prevails. Troops are moving to new positions, new combinations are forming. The rebel hold on Atlanta has been greatly strengthened. The reinforcement of Sherman has not been forgotten. Grant is sending cavalry to scour and sweep the valley of Virginia. A strong reconnoissance was pushed up the James River yesterday. Presently it will thunder again all round the sky, and in the coming battles there will be no boys' play. The rebels and ourselves have practically postponed operations west of the Mississippi to strengthen the campaign in Georgia. Every available man is being sent to Grant, and the sharp grapple is near again. Meanwhile the duty of this people is to raise and pour forward new men. The rebellion is pouring out its life blood from its opened arteries. Its drain of men is terrible, and cannot be repaired. Let us send men, more men and the end is near—such a peace as has never filled a Copperhead's dream—a peace cemented by the blood of traitors vanquished.

Our Cairo dispatch thrillingly details the adventures and narrow escape of the steamer Empress with 500 passengers from capture and destruction by guerillas.

Our Springfield dispatch shows the energy of the authorities at the State capital in taking action against foreign recruiting agents in this State, whereof the good results have already appeared.

The Indian outrages continue in Northern Kansas. The people of the northwestern counties have been murdered, the crops destroyed, and flocks driven off. Evidence accumulates that all, or nearly all, the tribes on the plains have banded together for war against the whites. Gen. Blunt, commanding in that Department, has issued orders that no arms or ammunition be sold to them, and has notified all officers having authority over Indians not to allow them to leave their reservations for the West, and that such acts will be taken as proof of hostility, and treated accordingly.

As published in full elsewhere in this issue, official dispatches have been received by the Navy Department from Admiral Farragut, dated Mobile Bay, August 5th, confirming the accounts heretofore received of our success there. After the Tennessee surrendered, the rebel gunboats Gaines and Morgan succeeded in getting under the protection of Fort Morgan. This terminated the action of the day. Farragut sent a flag of truce to the commanding officer of Fort Morgan, Brigadier General Richard L. Page, to say that if he would allow the wounded of the fleet, as well as their own, to be taken to Pensacola, where they could be better cared for than here, he would send a vessel. General Page consented, and the Metacomet was dispatched. The total loss on our side was 40 killed and 88 wounded. On the rebel ram Tennessee were captured 20 officers and about 170 men. On the Selma were taken 90 officers and men. From his perch in the maintop of the Hartford the admirable Farragut conducted the fight, passing his orders below through a speaking tube.

Our dispatches from various points refer to the situation on the Ohio river, where guerillas infest the Kentucky shore in swarms, and availing themselves of the low stage of water in the river, have crossed into Illinois and Indiana. No considerable invasion can be looked for, and a little attention of our military authorities is now being paid to that quarter, which will be a sufficient remedy.

Burnside has been relieved, thus resting on him the sad burden of the Petersburg repulse. Our dispatches elsewhere give a forecast of the finding of the court-martial. It will fill many loyal hearts with regret, while traitors everywhere will rejoice when one whose heart is so unmistakeably in the Union cause, passes thus behind a cloud. Possibly history may vindicate Burnside, but from his present penalty and its implications there can be no appeal. The cause must not suffer, to save any man.

Gen. Canby, in command at New Orleans, is working wonders in his department, and proving himself one of the most valuable and efficient of officers. Weakened as his department now is by the well-known removal of a large force to Virginia, it is by no means in an unsafe condition. Gen. Canby's recent order, enrolling every able-bodied citizen between 18 and 45, into a State militia, and the entire foreign population into a local police force for home defense has been followed by another, requiring the enlistment into ordinary military service of every able-bodied negro in the Department between the ages of 18 and 40. These sweeping orders are now being executed, and of course produce some excitement and discussion.

Another order, almost equally important, embodies the new trade regulations hereafter to be enforced in this Department, which seems to be sufficient to prevent the evasions, smugglings, and other illegal traffic which have prevailed to considerable extent. The order excludes all trading boats of every kind from all parts of the Mississippi below Cairo, and only allows stores to be opened at permanent military posts, thus entirely prohibiting all commercial intercourse beyond the national lines, and making no distinction in this respect between loyal and disloyal parties.

One Philip Doley, at Waukegan, has been brought to bitter grief. Doley belongs to the class of foreign-born citizens who, when anything is to be done, must always have a hand in, and the sooner the better, but when it comes to fighting for the country, murmurs, they come. Phil. with his British protection papers in his hands. Provost A. B. [illegible] Phil., and swore him [illegible] had never voted, gave [illegible] certificate of exemption. [illegible] of Waukegan, only lightly [illegible] showed that Doley had voted [illegible] and never let a chance go by [illegible] Lake County jail for perjury [illegible] if Doley has any brethren in [illegible] be warned. British protection will not save an Irishman [illegible] has voted in this country, [illegible] remember Philip Doley. Capt. Coon will make a [illegible]

The Late Lieut.-Col. Bross.

[illegible] of our readers that [illegible] receipt of the intelligence of the lamented Lieut.-Col. [illegible] leading the 29th colored [illegible] in the repulse of Petersburg [illegible] of the Tam[illegible] the Potomac, with [illegible] and bringing back his remains to Chicago on Saturday evening, having passed some days at City Point and within our army lines, but found it impossible to carry out his main purpose. He saw and conversed with numbers who saw his brother fall. He also heard through a rebel Major that a Sergeant of his brother's regiment, who had been captured by the enemy at the time of the repulse, was among the detail of prisoners set to bury the dead. Foremost among the bodies found, and the farthest inside the rebel works, this Sergeant found the remains of Lt. Col. Bross, which were buried by him in a carefully marked grave. It will depend on the favoring fortunes of the war to bring the spot treasuring the remains into Union hands, until which time nothing can be done to recover them. The story of Lieut.-Col. Bross' death is most eloquently told in the plain and simple narrative of Louis T. Wood, a colored private in his regiment, in a letter to a friend in this city. After briefly detailing the night of preparation and watching, the explosion, the order to charge, in which charge Lieut.-Col. Bross led the way, the writer says:

The rebels poured a heavy volley upon us, wounding Corporal Maxwell severely, and he was compelled to let the colors fall. Corporal Stevens seized the colors and bore them upon the top of the works. He was quickly cut down. Corporal Bailey seized the colors, and was killed instantly. Thomas Barnet (a colored private) seized the colors and bore them up on the top of the fort again. He quickly fell dead. Captain Brockway then seized the flag. He was mortally wounded, and was obliged to let the colors fall. They then fell into the hands of Colonel Bross. He rushed upon the top of the fort, drew his sword, took his hat in his hand and cried, "Rally, my brave boys, rally!" The boys quickly hastened up to him. He quickly fell.

THE MOBILE EXPEDITION.

Admiral Farragut's Official Report of the Late Naval Victory.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug 15.—The following official dispatches have been received at the Navy Department:

OFFICIAL.

FLAG SHIP HARTFORD, MOBILE BAY, Friday, Aug. 5, 1864.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have the honor to report to the Department that this morning I entered Mobile Bay, passing between Forts Morgan and Gaines, and encountering the rebel ram Tennessee and gunboats of the enemy, viz., the Selma, Morgan and Gaines.

The attacking fleet was underway by 5:45 a. m. in the following order: The Brooklyn, with the Octorora on her port side; the Hartford, with the Metacomet; the Richmond, with the Port Royal; the Lackawana, with the Seminole; the Monongahela, with the Tecumseh; the Ossipee, with the Itasca; and the Oneida, with the Galena.

On the starboard of the fleet was the proper position of the monitors or iron clads. Fort Morgan opened upon us at ten minutes past seven o'clock, and soon after this the action became lively. As we steamed up the main ship channel there was some difficulty ahead and the Hartford passed on ahead of the Brooklyn. At forty minutes past seven the monitor Tecumseh was struck by a torpedo and sunk, going down very rapidly and carrying down with her all the officers and crew with the exception of the pilot and eight or ten men, who were saved by a boat that I sent from the Metacomet which was alongside of me.

The Hartford had passed the boats before eight o'clock. Finding myself raked by the rebel gunboats, I ordered the Metacomet to cast off and go in pursuit of them, one of which (the Selma) she succeeded in capturing. All the vessels had passed the forts by 8:30 but the rebel ram Tennessee was still apparently uninjured in our rear.

A signal was at once made to all the fleet to turn again and attack the ram, not only with guns, but with orders to run her down at full speed. The Monongahela was the first that struck her, and though she may have injured her badly, yet she did not succeed in disabling her. The Lackawana also struck her, but ineffectually. The flag ship gave her a severe shock with her bow, and as she passed, fired into her a whole port broadside of solid nine inch shot, and thirteen pounds of powder, at a distance of not more than twelve feet. The iron clads were closing upon her, and the Hartford and the rest of the fleet were bearing down on her, when at 10 a. m. she surrendered.

The rest of the rebel fleet, viz., the Morgan and Gaines, succeeded in getting back under the protection of Fort Morgan. This terminated the action of the day.

Admiral Buchanan sent me his sword, being himself badly wounded with compound fracture of the leg, which it is supposed will have to be amputated.

Having had many of my men wounded, and the Surgeon of the Tennessee being very desirous to have Admiral Buchanan removed to the hospital, I sent a flag of truce to the commanding officer of Fort Morgan, Brigadier General Richard L. Page, to say that if he would allow the wounded of the fleet, as well as the rebels, to be taken to Pensacola, where they could be better cared for than here, I would send out one of our vessels, provided she would be allowed to return, bringing back what she did not take out.

Gen. Page consented, and the Metacomet was dispatched. The total loss on our side was 40 killed and 88 wounded.

On the rebel ram Tennessee were captured 20 officers and about 170 men. On the Selma were taken 90 officers and men. I will send a detailed dispatch by the first opportunity.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,
D. G. FARRAGUT,
R. A. C. W. G. B. Squadron.

A TIP-TOP ARRANGEMENT.

The New Orleans *Era* says Admiral Farragut chose a noble position in going into the fight, and maintained it throughout all the terrible firing. Desiring at once to overlook the enemy and watch the movements of his own fleet he ascended to the maintop of the Hartford, and was there lashed fast. A speaking trumpet was run down to the deck and an officer stationed at the lower end to receive the Admiral's orders, and pass them to the officers whose duty it was to see them executed. This proved an admirable arrangement.

NEW YORK TUESDAY, Aug. 15.

Admiral Farragut, in a letter to Commodore Palmer at New Orleans, says, at an early hour on the 10th, our fleet lashed two and two, and sailed into the pass, close under the guns of Fort Morgan, pouring in broadside after broadside of grape and canister, thus driving the gunners from their places, and leaving our vessels exposed only to fire from Forts Gaines and Powell, which of course, was less effective on account of the distance. At the same time, General Granger's land batteries enfiladed Fort Gaines and caused its evacuation and the blowing up of Fort Powell. In passing the forts, the Oneida received a shot which temporarily disabled her machinery, but she was safely towed through the fire by her consort. Our monitor Tecumseh, one of the foremost, was sunk almost instantaneously, carrying down about 100 men, including Captain Craven.

The gunboats, having passed out of the reach of the forts, were pursued by the formidable rebel ram Tennessee and three iron clads. The ram was immediately attacked, and battered so effectually that it was obliged to surrender in a few minutes. The ram was but slightly injured.

Lieut. Prentiss, of the Monongahela, lost both his legs. Capt. Malony, of the Oneida, lost an arm.

The *Herald's* off Mobile correspondent says: When the rebel iron-clad Selma surrendered to the Metacomet, on boarding her it was found that she had lost fearfully. Her deck was covered with dead and dying, and her scuppers ran with blood. Her commander, Lieut. Comstock, formerly of the United States navy, was lying dead across the breech of a gun, with his bowels torn out.

The Tennessee attempted to avoid the monitors, and made for the wooden ships, but the flag ship and the Monongahela followed her up. The latter struck the Tennessee amidship with her terrible prow, causing the huge rebel monster to reel like a drunken man. The Hartford then grappled the Tennessee, but further bloodshed was saved by the latter hoisting the white flag. The same horrible slaughter was visible here as on the Selma. Captain Girard now commands the captured ram. We captured nearly three hundred prisoners. Our army has possession of Dauphin Island. The Hartford was injured more than any other ship.

A large force of our soldiers have marched from Pensacola to invest Fort Morgan, to prevent the escape of the garrison.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Serious Indian Troubles Anticipated and in Progress.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—Information from the Plains discloses a sad state of affairs. Nearly, if not quite all, the tribes are implicated in a movement against the whites. They claim to have been cheated in the treaties recently negotiated, and are determined not to submit to this. It is said much of the trouble has originated in a movement to locate the various tribes in the territory south.

Settlers in the northwestern counties of Kansas, mostly quiet, simple-minded Germans, addressed a petition to General Blunt for troops or arms. They say their people have been shot, their women ravished, their fields laid waste, their stock driven off, without a single act of provocation, and fear that utter destruction awaits them. This region is not in General Blunt's district, but probably will be added to it. Blunt issued instructions to his officers, warning all having authority over Indians not to allow them to leave their reservations to go West. Such act will be regarded as proof of hostility, and they will be dealt with accordingly. He has also ordered that no arms or ammunition be sold them.

The complicity of the Pottawattomies, Kaws, Sacs and Foxes, Kickapoos, and other semi-civilized tribes is feared, and altogether matters look desperate.

The Atchison *Press* has news from the Little Blue that the Indians on Sunday last commenced an indiscriminate murder of whites in that section. The stage route station keepers and settlers are all leaving. The overland mail coaches have stopped running.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

THE QUOTA OF COOK COUNTY.

A Detailed Statement from the Adjutant General's Office.

THE PREVIOUS FIGURE NOT MATERIALLY REDUCED.

Our Home Banditti—Their Operations Continued.

A SMALL SPECK OF A RAID ACROSS THE OHIO RIVER.

Various Rumors from Shawneetown, New Albany and Other Points.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION—THE MILITARY SITUATION.

From Grant's Operations—Burnside Relieved—More Activity.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA—THE SITUATION AT ATLANTA.

The Rebels Reinforcing Hood from the North and West.

A REPORT THAT GEN. A. J. SMITH HAS BEEN SENT TO SHERMAN.

From Cairo and Below—Adventures of a River Steamer.

FROM NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS.

Farragut's Report of His Naval Victory.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Quota of Cook County—A Review of Facts—The Figure not Much Reduced—State Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MONDAY, Aug. 15.

The apportionment of the State by districts and counties, under the late call for 500,000 men, has not yet been completed. Col. Oakes has a large force of men engaged upon it. He and Hon. Newton Bateman, his able assistant, are using all possible diligence in the matter.

I might here say that both these gentlemen are most anxious that the apportionment should be equally fair to all sections of the State. They have no interests in the matter except those of the general government and the State at large. I hear that the figures will not be complete before Wednesday.

The very large quota of Cook County which remains at the figures first telegraphed by me viz: 4,990, I understand is a matter of much surprise at the Provost-Marshal's office, and every pains have, and are being taken, to, if possible, discover any error.

It will however be reduced probably some 500 by enlistments of white and colored seamen which do not appear on the credits of the Adjutant-General's office, on which office it appears Col. Oakes is compelled to depend for the credits of each County.

There is one lot already of 200 seamen credits and the entire will no doubt reach 500. There will also, of course, be credits for enlistments since July 1st, which will not appear in the official statement, as the figures are made up to that date only.

Still it appears very strange that Cook county should have to furnish nearly one-third of the whole deficiency of the State when her whole quota is not much more than one-tenth of the entire quota of Illinois. Thus the quota of the State is, say in round numbers, 52,000, while her quota of this is but 6,000. Again, up to October 1st, 1863, Cook county had sent in round numbers 10,500 men to the field, and up to the 1st of last July, over 15,000 men. Up to the first of October, 1863, she furnished nearly one-fourteenth of the men sent from this State to the field, and up to the 1st of July she has furnished about the same proportion. Now she is called on to furnish nearly one-third of the deficiency on the last call. One great injustice to Cook county has been that a very large majority of men enlisted by bounties, public and private, within her borders, have since been credited to other counties, because the muster rolls showed that they were residents of those counties. Another injustice to her has been the large number of persons enlisted in Cook county for foreign States. Recruiting officers for such States have always had their headquarters in Chicago. She should really have credit for all the men enlisted through her bounties. Up to February 5th, 1864, Cook county stood as follows:

Population, 1860	143,947
Enrollment, 1st class	22,541
Quotas, 1861	4,036
Quotas, 1862	2,761
Quotas, 1863	7,375
Total quotas	14,172
Total credits	10,455

These are the figures as published by the Adjutant General. At that time her enrollment of 1863, I learn, unofficially, was over 35,000, her enrollment of 1864 is 38,202. Her quota, under the last call of 500,000, is 6,036. These are all the facts I have been able to obtain at present. If anything turns up to lessen the deficit on the call, which it appears from the official figures stand opposite to Cook county, I will immediately telegraph.

The outlaws are still at work in Montgomery county. On last Monday two men called at the house of Edmond Carriker, some seven miles north of Hillsboro, and compelled Mrs. Carriker to furnish their supper, her husband being absent. About 11 o'clock that same evening they returned to the house, walked in without much ceremony, and while one placed the muzzle of a cocked shot gun close at the head of Mr. Carriker, who had returned and was sitting in the room, the other relieved him of a revolver he had on his person, with seventy-five dollars in money and a shot gun, and then left. About the same time, two men visited the house of Mr. John Lipe, who was away from home at the time, but his wife and little girl, however, being there, they demanded money, but was told it was in the possession of Mr. Lipe. They did not leave until they had taken a watch, a shot gun and rifle and threatened Mrs. Lipe if she should leave the house or make any alarm after they departed. This she did not heed, however, and by her loud shouts from the porch attracted the attention of some persons about a mile away, but the robbers had fled and to this time no trace of them has been discovered.

Persons up from VanBurensburg report Clingman and his band in the burg on Tuesday, drinking and carousing and threatening the citizens who took part in the proceedings to arrest them, some of whom have left their homes in fear. The whole populace there are reported in a state of terror and in constant apprehension of violence from these outlaws.

Foreign Recruiting in Illinois—Important Correspondence—General State News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MONDAY, Aug 15.

The watchfulness of Governor Yates to guard the interests of the citizen at home, as well as the soldier in the field, is signally demonstrated in his determination to stop recruiting in Illinois for regiments of other States. His proclamation of the 6th inst. and communications to Washington have checked the business, as will be seen by the accompanying telegraphic correspondence. Being informed officially that a regular recruiting system had been established in Chicago and Cairo, Governor Yates issued his proclamation of the 6th inst., and at the same time addressed the Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State, asking him to appeal to the authorities at Washington for orders to cover necessary action in the State, and urging him to take immediate steps to prevent recruiting at Chicago and other points. Hon. Newton Bateman, acting for Col. Oakes, who was absent at Washington, promptly responded to the Governor's request as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 9, 1864.

Capt. William James, Provost Marshal, Chicago: The Governor desires me to request you to show his order to the parties who are unlawfully recruiting for the benefit of New York, and to tell them if they do not immediately desist, they will be arrested. Report the result by telegraph.

Signed, NEWTON BATEMAN, Assistant in Charge of Offices in absence of Col. Oakes, Assistant Provost Marshal General, Ill.

He also wrote to Capt. James, Provost Marshal of Cook county, referring him to the proclamation of the Governor, and directed him to stop recruiting on all occasions, and especially called his attention to one Sergeant Walker, who was engaged in recruiting for a United States regiment, but paying extra bounty, and thereby securing credit for the men for New York. Mr. Bateman also telegraphed the authorities at Washington, as requested by His Excellency, and the Governor telegraphed as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, August 11, 1864.

To Gen. J. B. Fry, Provost Marshal General, Washington:

Please issue a military order against recruiting in our State for another, and oblige

(Signed) RICHARD YATES, Governor.

He also telegraphed the Secretary of War, calling his attention to the violation of his orders on the subject, and urged his attention to the necessity of a military order to aid in the enforcement of the prohibiting of recruiting, which elicited the following:

FRIDAY, August 12, 1864.

By Telegraph from Washington to Lieut. Col. Oakes:

The Secretary of War has forbidden the recruiting of men in one State to be credited to another, except as provided by the act of July 4th, 1864, for recruiting in States in rebellion. He directs that you see to the execution of this order in your State, and if necessary arrest recruiting officers and agents who may be found violating it. Make this known to the Governor.

(Signed) J. B. FRY.

[Official copy.]

Respectfully furnished for the information of His Excellency, Richard Yates, Governor of the State of Illinois

(Signed) JAMES OAKES, Lieut. Col. 4th U. S. Cav. and L. V. R. S. Ill.

The prohibition will now be sustained by employment of State and United States civil and military authority, and if our citizens will keep a sharp watch upon substitute speculators and recruiting agents for other States, our armies will receive reinforcement from our volunteer and drafted force to all the demands of the Government, and our agricultural and mechanical interests need not suffer from contributing more than their share of the war burdens of the country.

(Signed) NEWTON BATEMAN.

The efficiency and acceptable promptness with which Mr. Bateman has discharged the duties of the Provost Marshal's Department, in the absence of Col. Oakes, is remarked by more than one who has had business with that Bureau, and the only compensation the people of Illinois can hope for as a reward for his withdrawal in November will be in the fact of his triumphant election as Superintendent of Public Instruction, a position he filled with such credit two years since.

On Thursday morning last, while a portion of the expedition sent out in search of bushwhackers, were in the neighborhood of Ramsey, Lieut.-Col. Nale, who was in command of the expedition, accompanied by a body of soldiers, went to the house of J. Sears and inquired if he had a saddle. Upon this Sears sprung up, seized a gun and said, "d—n you I'll give you all the saddle you want," and fired at Lieut.-Col. Nale, who was standing at the door, but missed him. One of the soldiers immediately fired at Sears, killing him instantly. Sad to relate the ball not only passed completely through his body, but killed his wife who was standing behind him.

Previous to reaching the house several men were seen to leave it, and on searching it two rifles, a double barrel shot gun, a U. S. musket and several revolvers were found. It is reported that Sears was a rank secesh, and his son a leader of bushwhackers.

A painful occurrence took place here on Wednesday last. A boy, a son of Green Caruthers, fired a gun loaded with small shot, through a fence, at a little girl, a daughter of Philip Fitzer. Some of the shot entered the child's brain, from the effects of which, she died on Friday. It is not known whether the boy meant to fire, or that the gun went off by accident.

The Union Convention met in the Court House in this city yesterday. J. M. Morse was appointed chairman, and S. G. Mustell, Secretary. Presco Wright was nominated for clerk of the Circuit Court, by acclamation; for sheriff, the candidates were W. B. Greenwood and John Lemon. Greenwood received ninety, and Lemon twenty-two votes. Greenwood, has recently been fighting the battles of his country. Suberton Wells was nominated for Coroner, by acclamation.

The following sixteen delegates were selected to attend the Senatorial and Legislative Convention to be held at Lincoln on the 24th inst.: J. M. Morse, D. M. Van Voro, H. C. Myers, G. V. Black, Lindsey Ridgeway, F. Fished, J. K. Dubois, John Cheney, A. M. Garland, Munson Carter and Samuel G. Nesbitt. The delegates were instructed to vote for A. M. Blair, of Mechanicsburg, for the Legislature, and J. E. Rosette for Senator.

A magnificent sword, manufactured in New York, for the officers and soldiers of the 2d brigade of the 2d division of the 12th corps of the Army of the Tennessee, is on exhibition here at Chatterton's jewelry store. It is intended to be presented to Major General Oglesby, in the hall of the House of Representatives to-morrow. It cost $1,000.

On the 11th, 12th and 13th, thirty-nine representative recruits and three volunteers arrived at the headquarters of Major Heffernan, in this city.

Two hundred and fifty of the 25th Ill. volunteers arrived in this city on Friday evening. They are to be mustered out in a few days.

A REBEL INVASION OF ILLINOIS.

A Guerilla Raid Cross the Ohio River to Shawneetown.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Monday, Aug. 15.

I yesterday forwarded you some information regarding the crossing of the Ohio about 100 miles north of here, at Saline Creek, of a force of rebels, and their destruction of the steamer Kate Robinson. I have this morning obtained the following particulars of the occurrence:

On Saturday noon of last week the steamer Clara Poe, bound for the Tennessee River, with two heavy barges, loaded with Government stores, having on her own deck a load of fat cattle, was attacked by a rebel force estimated at 700, at a point four miles below Shawneetown. The rebel commander, Johnson, ordered the Poe to bring to, and upon her captain refusing to comply a fire of musketry was poured upon her.

The rebels endeavored to get her off to use in conveying them across the Ohio, but failing in this, they subsequently set her on fire and destroyed her. The rebels were enabled to board the Kate Robinson, by obtaining a supply of coal boats from the Curlew coal mine, near at hand. At this time they attempted to board the Poe, using the same coal boats. The captain seeing their purpose, cut loose his valuable barges, turned his cattle loose, and drove them off his guards into the river, lightening his boat enough to get her off, and putting on all steam made his escape. It was luckily done, as the Poe was enabled to give warning to the fleet of empty steamers coming down, and send them back out of danger. Nearly 500 musket bullets pierced the texas, pilot house and cabin, and fifty-three holes were counted in one white skirt belonging to a lady passenger. Happily the woman was not inside the garment, which had been cleaned and suspended upon the guards to dry. Not a person was hurt on the boat. The number of Confederates who reached the Illinois shore at Saline Creek is estimated by the citizens at fully 700. They were causing the utmost consternation, and the people were flying before them. Besides those who had crossed, the country on the Kentucky side for twelve miles is reported filled with guerillas, who are conscripting, stealing and bushwhacking generally. The destination of the raiders is said to have been Elizabethtown, where they proposed to rescue the prisoners recently captured in Kentucky by a number of the 29th Illinois infantry, at home on furlough. Failing to obtain these, the officer proposed burning Elizabethtown to the ground. It is possible they have performed their threat before this unless they have been met and whipped by Gen. Paine, who is understood to be aware of their movements and intentions, and to have a party in pursuit.

Elizabethtown is about eighteen miles below the place crossing Saline Bar, and about 100 miles above this place. It is said that the Kentucky shore of the Ohio is crowded with guerillas, above and below Crossing Point. If so action is much needed to clean them out.

Whether the rebels will receive any aid or assistance from their sympathizers in Egypt remains to be seen. A dose of Confederate raiding may have a salutary effect upon this class, which have lately become altogether too numerous in Southern Illinois.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Monday, August 15.

Information reached here by steamer Convoy from Paducah last night that a rebel force, supposed to be 1,800 strong, probably Buford's, were crossing over into Illinois at the Saline creek. Our transports being down, supplies were stopped and had to turn back. The people are flying in all directions. Yesterday a portion of this force captured the steamer Kate Robinson, and used her for crossing and then destroyed her.

Rumors were afloat that they had also captured and burned other steamers. The gunboats were in the vicinity and preparing to make a movement upon the Confederates.

Gen. James' expedition from Paducah returned yesterday, not having met the enemy in any great force in the direction taken.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, August 15, 1864.

Gen. Carrington telegraphs from Indianapolis that the rebel Johnson, with 1,500 men, had seized three steamboats on the Ohio River near the Kentucky shore, and was crossing part of his force into Illinois, at Shawneetown. Gen. Carrington has sent a force of returned veterans to the scene of this raid, and Gov. Yates will do the same. There are probably 1,000 returned veterans in and around this city. Col. Nodine, with about 400 of the 25th, arrived here to-day; 300 of them are fit for duty. Major General Oglesby, Gen. Prentiss, and Col. Nodine, are in consultation with the Governor to-night—it is supposed on the subject of this raid. Copperheads and secesh have been predicting this raid for some time, or rather a raid on an extended scale from several parts of the South, the object being to obtain horses and other plunder.

A dispatch was received to-day from Judge Rice, at Hillsboro, stating that he will not hold court in this district this term, on account of sickness in his family.

The Copperheads have been reporting that the Governor had the arms removed from the arsenal last night, fearing an attack on the building on the day of the O. A. K. meeting. The arms have not been removed as yet, at any rate, notwithstanding the disturbed condition of the State. The Copperheads are also making threats on account of the Governor raising a regiment for service in the State. I learn it is to be made the subject of protest at the meeting on the 18th.

Sangamon county, I hear, will probably escape a draft, as will a number of Southern and Central counties also. The draft will fall principally on the Northern and a few of the Southwestern counties.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Southern News—Matters at the Capital.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

We have the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 10th and 11th, the Petersburg *Register* of the 9th, and the Raleigh *Confederate* of the 10th, from which we compile the following items: The Charlottsville *Chronicle* of the 9th denies that McCausland was defeated at New Creek, and says that at one point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad he captured a blockhouse with 300 prisoners, whom he paroled.

A Mrs. Allen is on trial in Richmond for corresponding with the enemy. She has given bail to the September term of Court. They had an exciting trial of a man for killing a negro boy. He was acquitted.

Flour and wheat are said to have a downward tendency. The *Enquirer* has a lengthy editorial on the fall of Fort Gaines, which it says has gone the way of all isolated positions exposed to concentrated assaults of the Yankee navy, and the flanking operation of troops debarked upon commanding points. It regards the capture of Mobile as among the reasonable probabilities, and asks what then? will the Confederate cause be weakened at all? We have a large military force defending it against a fleet. Should the Yankees take the city they must land troops to hold it. We shall be enabled to transfer our men to some point where they will not have to meet iron clads.

The District Attorney has advised the Grand Jury that the publishers of the *Examiner* ought to be indicted for libel. But they have taken no action. There was a terrible explosion of shell in Bradley's machine shop, across the river from Richmond, on the 3d, by which five negroes and three white boys were killed, and a large amount of property destroyed.

Sixteen men are reported as deserters from the 24th Virginia cavalry, and thirty dollars reward a piece is offered for their apprehension. Thirty-six more are notified that they will be treated as deserters unless they return in ten days.

The trustees of a school in South Carolina want three teachers, to whom they will pay $1,250 each per year salary.

The local column of the Petersburg Express is mainly filled with notices of crimes, from which it appears a good deal of stealing is done in that city. A commissioner has been robbed of $4,000 worth of goods.

The same paper is jubilant over election returns from North Carolina, as well as over Grant's defeat in front of the town, but says the news from Mobile is of the wet blanket sort.

The following telegram appears in it:

CLINTON, La., Aug. 5.—The Yankees have entirely evacuated Brownsville, Texas, removing everything. Our batteries in sinking the steamer Cora Bell, killed three Yankees and wounded thirteen, and the balance escaped to Skipworth's Landing.

A national negro convention is to be held at New York Oct 4th.

Yesterday morning Col. Scott captured a stockade at Doyle's plantation, on the river below Baton Rouge, without the loss of a man, and he got over one hundred prisoners, and a large amount of military stores.

The Raleigh *Confederate* is exultant over the re-election of Vance as Governor of North Carolina by a large majority, and pitches into the persons who hold civil and military offices, and yet have allowed themselves to be elected to the Legislature. It has a communication from Guilford county, from which it appears the Holden men have a secret organization, which the writer claims is doing immense mischief, and should be put down by law or crushed by military force. He says the time has come when every loyal man must unite to crush out treason and traitors, or civil war will soon ensue. Brig. Gen. McMahon has been made Major General in the Confederate army, to date from July 30, 1864.

It is believed that Vance's majority will be nearly as large as in 1862, when it was 32,000.

PROVOST MARSHALS NOT EXEMPT.

It has been decided that Assistant Provost Marshals are not exempt from draft, by virtue of their office, they not being considered in the military service of the United States.

CONCERNING SUBSTITUTES.

The following dispatch overrules a former decision of the Provost Marshal General:

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Men are entitled to exemption who have substitutes in the service, whether such substitutes were put in for three years in 1862, 1863 or 1864.

(Signed,) JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, as reported to the Treasury Department, for the last three days, amounts to $3,019,000, including $1,298,500 to-day.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says that Governor Brough had an interview with the President, yesterday, on Ohio affairs.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Desperate Cavalry Encounter—Union Success—Rumor Regarding Atlanta.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Monday, Aug 15, 1864.

C. S. Abbott, correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat* at New Orleans, sends the following under date of the 6th inst.: A desperate encounter took place yesterday at a stockade on Duvall's plantation, between a battalion of the 11th New York cavalry, under Major Remington, and two rebel brigades of cavalry and one battery, under Col. Scott. The Major's command about 175 able bodied men were surrounded and notified of the strength of the force menacing them and summoned to surrender within five minutes.

Major Remington declined the summons and cut his way through the rebel ranks and retreated opposite the telegraph station at Donaldsonville, where he was reinforced by another battalion of his regiment, after which he retraced his steps and drove Col Scott and his command across the Amite river.

The New Orleans *Delta*, of the 10th, says: We have private information from a source which it would be manifestly improper to make public, that Col. Scott, of the 9th, commanding Confederate troops at Clinton, received a dispatch announcing the fact that Beauregard had been dispatched from Richmond with 20,000 men to the relief of Atlanta. This will place him in command of the city. Its seems Hood is only General *pro tem*.

PERILS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Thrilling Details of the Attack on the Steamer Empress—Narrow Escape of 500 Passengers—List of Killed and Wounded.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Monday, August 15, 1864.

The steamer Empress, from New Orleans on the 6th, reached here last night. Lieut. Mitchell, ordnance officer of General Meredith's staff, who was on board returning from a trip with rebel prisoners South, learned the following particulars of the terrible disaster which occurred on the route:

At about half-past 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th inst., as the Empress was near Game landing she was fired into by a rebel battery. The first firing commenced with two rifle guns, caliber 10-pounders, at only a distance of about 450 yards, the missiles striking the hull of the steamer at an angle of about thirty degrees. This was followed by two 12-pound howitzers and two 6 pound smooth bore guns and volley after volley of musketry, the boat still steering slowly up the river. She was struck while making a distance of 300 yards, about 30 times by cannon shot, disabling her machinery. When directly opposite the enemy's guns, and distant only 50 yards from them, the boat almost ceased moving—the pipes had been cut, stopping off the water from her boilers. At this juncture, and while the Empress was in imminent danger of being sunk and every soul on board lost, the tin-clad gunboat, No. 3, came up, or was seen some 3 miles away coming to her assistance. Through the energy and courage of the pilots and engineers every pound of steam was put on and the Empress moved away slowly but surely from the fierce fire of cannon and musketry which was being hurled upon her devoted decks. Every shot told. They ploughed through the bulwarks as though they had been but paper.

Just before the gunboat reached the scene the Empress was beyond range of the enemy's artillery, though their mounted infantry continued to follow up the river banks until the gunboat opened a terrific cannonade upon them and drove them back. This was when the steamer was about three quarters of a mile beyond the battery. But for the vigilance on the part of the tin clad she would certainly have been captured, as at this point her water had entirely given out, and none could possibly reach the boilers until some repairs were made. After firing three or four volleys, the tin clad took the Empress in tow and brought her beyond the cannonading. It lasted thirty minutes. The musketry continued some time longer. The boat was struck with shot and shell at least fifty times, and with musketry it is impossible to tell how many times. There were five persons killed, including Captain John Malloy, of the Empress. There were eleven wounded. On board the steamer there were about 500 passengers, among whom was Brigadier Gen. McNeil, who deported himself gallantly. Capt. Barns, of the 11th Illinois infantry, should also be mentioned. He was in the hottest of the fire, aiding in keeping up steam and covering for the ladies, many of whom were scampering and running about in confusion. Some cowards in the shape of men shouted out surrender. One secesh woman, whose husband is a prisoner at Johnson's Island, wanted a white flag to hoist. Captain John Malloy, who was at his post forward of the texas, was instantly killed by a cannon ball, which took his head off completely. His last words were "never surrender the boat." Two pilots of the Empress, Messrs. Garlic and King, were in exposed positions in the pilot house at the time, and stood there like veterans, and unflinchingly handled the wheel. The engineer, George Bruce, and his assistants also stood at their posts amid escaping steam, screaming shell and striking of solid shot. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the Mate, who was all the time cool and deliberate in his commands and movements, inspiring all hands with like courage and calmness. The Clerk, Wm. C. Fall, tendered the use of beds and bedding for the use of the sick and wounded soldiers, who were taken in charge by the following named lady passengers, viz., Mrs. Dr. Hemman, Mrs. Heald, Mrs. Capt. Scott, and others. Several lives were saved by the kind attentions of these ladies, early and unremittingly bestowed. Four of those wounded died and were buried at a point five miles below Gaines Landing, in the State of Mississippi, service being attended by Rev. Dr. Newham. A metalic coffin was procured at Helena, for the body of Captain Malloy, which was brought along.

The following is a complete list of the killed and wounded also furnished me by Lieut. Mitchell. Another list was kindly prepared by the Clerk of the steamer Empress.

KILLED—Capt. John Malloy, steamer Empress; Corp. Nelson Sipe, 81st Ill. Vols.; Jacob Rollas, citizen of New Orleans; 1st Lieut. Joseph Suddons, 1st Ind. artillery; S. E. Braynard, I, 16th Wis. infantry.

WOUNDED—Christian Bensen, I, 35th Mo. infantry, chest, penetrating pleural cavity, also fracture right humerus; John Fenn Dickard, right chest, by a shell; Noah W. King, 1st Ind artillery, right little finger; Wm. H. Harderson, B, 1st Ind. battery, fracture right humerus, given up; M. Galt, D, 1st Ind. battery, fracture radius and ulna right arm; A. T. Slock, sutler, 46th Ind. infantry, flesh wound left temple; Corp. John Lawhows, B, 22d Ky., flesh wound in both legs; Corp. John M. Martin, L, 22d Ky., flesh wound in back; Chas. Timberlake, F, 22d Ky., great toe of left foot; Jesse Cooper, D, 22d Ky., fracture of left scapula; Louis Rec[illegible], boy, of Vicksburg, temple, right shoulder and knee.

The wounded were examined by George H. Gleason, A. A. S., and Assistant Surgeon W. R. Davidson, 22d Kentucky infantry. Another account by the clerk of the Empress furnishes the following: While one mile below Gaines' landing, at half-past 5, on the evening of the 10th inst., we saw a battery of eight guns—six to twelve-pounders—supported by an infantry force from 1,000 to 1,800 strong, supposed to be part of Marmaduke's command. The battery is said to have been Adams' battery. We had on board at the time about 500 persons, including officers crew and passengers, there being about 455 passengers, consisting of 200 discharged soldiers, many of whom were sick, the balance being citizens, including fifty or sixty ladies and children. One of the first shots which struck us disabled the lateral engine, but the engineers soon replaced it. The doctor engine was then struck and broken, and the supply pipes were prevented from working and giving water to the boilers. Fortunately, at this juncture, gunboat No. 3, tin clad, came to our relief and towed us some five miles upon the opposite shore, to a place of safety, where we repaired damages and started up, escorted by the gunboat for about 25 miles.

When the gunboat came up, we were drifting toward the west shore, and directly upon the battery, and would soon have made a valuable prize to them had not the gunboat come up.

Captain Baldwin and his officers, of gunboat No. 3, are entitled to every praise for their conduct. They shelled the woods, driving off the rebel sharpshooters, and although not calculated or expected to fight a battery so much her superior in metal, she fired her guns with effect wherever directed. Some of the rebel shells burst in our hold; eleven shots entered the hull of the steamer; and the number of rifle shots taking effect too numerous to mention. The clerk of the boat pays the same tribute to the pilots and engineers of the steamer, to Gen. McNeil and the mate, Hugh Davis, and mentions Pendleton, Judd, Webber, and Wm. Lemont, assistants of the engineer alluded to in other reports. His account does not differ from the one already given.

The Empress left last evening for St. Louis, bearing about her ample evidence of hard usage, but not permanently disabled.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Military, Political and Border News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

Military news is very dull. The guerillas won't show fight anywhere, and our boys don't take the trouble to report all they kill.

Edwin Price, son of Sterling, and formerly in the rebel army, has submitted a report of his visit to guerilla camps by request of Gen. Rosecrans. The contents of the report are not divulged.

Auditor Dubois arrived from Springfield this morning.

An emissary from Price's army, guilty of establishing O. A. K. lodges in Northeast Missouri, has been arrested and sent to this city. Several Union men played secesh to entrap him.

The following Illinois soldiers died at hospitals in this vicinity during the past week: John H. Mills, 130th infantry; Haywood Osburn, 81st infantry; J. R. Holden, 136th infantry.

OUR NORTHERN REBELS.

The Action of Ohio Traitors Yesterday.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

The most infamous and treasonable meeting ever held in this State was held at Hamilton, Butler county, to day, and was largely attended. It was advertised as a meeting to remonstrate against the enforcement of the threatened draft, but instead of remonstrating they passed resolutions declaring that any attempt to enforce the draft would be met by armed resistance. The right of secession was endorsed as constitutional and legal.

The speakers admitted the existence of secesh societies to overthrow the Government, and said there would be no necessity for keeping secrets much longer. At the close of the meeting a subscription was raised for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the meeting, which means to buy arms to fight Federal soldiers.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Matters in Tennessee—The Union State Convention, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Monday, Aug. 15.

There is a report that General A. J. Smith, with —— men, has been sent to reinforce Sherman at Atlanta.

By the steamer G. W. Graham, we have Memphis papers of the 11th and 12th. They contain little news of interest. A call appears in the *Bulletin* for a meeting of the loyal citizens of West Tennessee, to be held on Thursday, August 25, for the purpose of selecting able, thoroughly loyal, judicious and energetic men to represent that section of the State in the State Convention, to be held at Nashville on the first Monday of September next. The matters to be considered by the State Convention are—

First—The general state and condition of the country.

Second—The means of reorganizing civil government and restoring law and order in the State of Tennessee; and

Third—Expediency of holding Presidential election in the State in November next. The consideration of the state and condition of the country involves those disabilities under which most loyal people suffer; the mode of attaining trade, and that line of policy which shall most advance the prosperity of the people.

The prospect is good for a general attendance at the Memphis meeting.

J. S. Keenon, Surgeon, U. S. V., in charge of the Adams General Hospital at Memphis, died on the 12th after a brief illness. He was a native of Frankfort, Ky.

Tuttman B. Renneman, of Col. Kennedy's 8th Missouri cavalry, from Bolivar, Polk county Missouri, died on the 10th inst. on the steamer Commercial, while *en route* from Duvall's Bluff to Memphis, of general debility. He was going home on sick leave. His body and effects were taken in charge by Surgeon E. H. Coler, 12th Michigan. The former was buried at Memphis; the latter is left in charge of C. T. Chase, of the Sanitary Commission at Cairo, of whom they may be obtained by his relatives.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION FOR EASTERN ILLINOIS.—The friends of Sabbath schools, and all interested in the moral and religious education of the children and youth of our State, are cordially invited to attend a convention to be held in Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, commencing August 31st. Arrangements will be made by the citizens to accommodate all that may be present. Let there be a full attendance.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says Ex-Mayor Parks has been released from prison, having written a penitential letter to the military authorities.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

From Gen. Grant's Army—Burnside Relieved.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 15.—It is said that Gen. Grant has some important movements in view, not proper to indicate now.

A large number of transports have been sent down the river, and it is surmised that they are to assist in removing Gen. Grant's troops. Large bodies of cavalry have been brought here.

A heavy movement up the Shenandoah valley is looked for soon.

Information has been received here that the rebels intend making another raid.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 14.—A letter from the army of the Potomac, dated 13th, says that siege operations in front of Petersburg are being pushed vigorously. Our lines are being rendered impregnable against any attack the rebels may attempt.

Gen. Ledlie, who commanded the first division, 9th corps, in the recent assault upon the enemy's intrenchments at Petersburg, is said to have skedaddled.

Gen. Wright, of Gen. Burnside's staff, has been placed in command of the 1st division.

There is very little picket firing, except in front of the 9th and 18th corps, where a heavy artillery duel took place yesterday morning. The rebels are strengthening their earthworks.

Gen. Grant has modified the order relative to recruiting negroes within the lines of the Army of the Potomac, so as to allow recruiting officers to designate some place near the base of supplies from which they will operate. Such agents will not be permitted to roam through the army in obtaining recruits. When recruiting officers may wish to take men from the army, they will present them at the Provost Marshal General's office, together with a statement which shall show where the persons were recruited, and by whom last employed.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 15.—The mail boat from City Point to-day report that on Thursday p. m. a body of our troops embarked on transports at City Point and moved up the river during the night, and under cover of the fire of the gunboats effected a landing near Dutch Gap. The object of this movement is stated to be the dislodgement of a considerable force of the enemy who had entrenched themselves on the river, and possibly also a reconnoissance to ascertain what troops Lee has before Richmond, and if he is sending any considerable reinforcements to Early.

Heavy firing was going on when the Vanderbilt left, both cannonading and musketry.

Capt. Fleming, with sixty men of the 16th New York cavalry, who was sent on a scout, was attacked near Fairfax Station, on Thursday, by a body of Mosby's guerillas. Capt. Fleming and eight of his men were killed, and most of the others taken prisoners. Captain Fleming was found to-day near the road, and taken to Falls Church and buried on Sunday morning.

Several rebel scouts were seen near Fort Schneider, at Annandale. They fired upon our pickets in several directions. Sergeant Lennan, of the 16th New York cavalry, who was on picket duty on the Braddock road, was killed.

Our scouts are on the alert on the hills, in the valleys and through the dense woods, but are unable to catch these picket-shooting assassins and marauding highwaymen.

THE CASE OF BURNSIDE.

The Military Commission appointed by the President to investigate the causes of the failure of the late assault on Petersburg, continued its sessions on Wednesday. Gen. Burnside was present and examined, and gave his version of the affair. Gen. Meade, it is known, had been examined on the Monday previous. Gen Burnside claimed that he carried out the orders of his superior officer, and that neither he nor the officers of his troops were to blame for the failure. It is well understood, however, that General Meade insists that Burnside did not carry out his orders, but, on the contrary, failed both to attack as ordered, and to answer telegrams sent from 10½ o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th until next morning.

During the morning of the attack not less than sixty-four dispatches were sent by Gen. Meade to Gen. Burnside. The claim of the latter that, Gen. Meade having the night before the attack made some change in the plan of operations, he supposed Gen. Meade would be on hand personally to direct the assault, will not, it is believed, be allowed. The universal sentiment of the army, outside of the 9th corps, affirms the verdict passed by the *Times'* military correspondent in his letter of the 3d inst.

NEW YORK, Monday, Aug. 15.—The *World's* special, dated in the saddle, Shenandoah Valley, August 12, 10 o'clock in the morning, says: The rebels continue to retreat, and are supposed to be on their way to Strasburg or Front Royal. The weather is intensely hot, but despite this, the men are in excellent marching order, and the movement is as rapid as possible. The enemy has a start ahead of us, however, and if he continues to retreat, the pursuit is likely to be long and a battle some days distant. Doubtless Early's policy is to retreat further before giving battle, as, by retreating, he draws us further from our base, while he gets nearer his and nearer a position where he can be reinforced before fighting. The pursuit, however, is conducted by one in whom the army have great confidence, and the strength of this force has already been calculated for emergencies.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

Advices to the 10th—Partially Successful Assault upon the Rebel Works—Our Loss 500—General Sherman Gradually Gaining Ground.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Aug. 15.—Several correspondents of different papers have arrived here from below, as they anticipate no early movements of importance.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—The *Commercial's* Atlanta correspondent gives an account of the action of the 6th, in which the 23d Corps lost over five hundred men in a partially unsuccessful assault on the enemy's lines.

At last accounts (August 8), our lines were advanced three miles southwest of Atlanta, and within a mile and a half of the Macon Road.

The *Gazette* has Atlanta advices to the 10th. Since Schofield's movement on the 5th, to reach the Macon road, nothing important has been done. These movements have been partially successful, and the right of our line has assumed a position three miles north of East Point and about a mile from the railroad line, and thence extends north around the city to the Chattanooga road.

Gen. Sherman is making gradual approaches, and is very near the enemy's works, with works nearly as strong as theirs.

It is thought that Hood has received reinforcements.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Important News by Rebel Sources.

FORTRESS MONROE, (via WASHINGTON), Monday, Aug. 15.—Richmond papers of August 11th and 12th, contain the following items of interest:

Mrs. Dr. Mary E. Walker, captured in Georgia upwards of three months ago, has been released from Castle Thunder and goes down on the flag of truce boat.

She was exchanged as a surgeon and has arrived at Old Point.

The Savannah *Republican* in relation to present movements in Upper Georgia is joyful "We hold the position at Atlanta. To crown the glory of our victory the famous Gen. Stoneman, the pet of the Yankees, has been vanquished. He himself, and 500 of his officers and men, have arrived at Macon. This is glorious news enough for a campaign.

The sudden appearance of Roddy at Newnan, and his signal victory over the Yankees at that point, were as much unexpected as gratifying. He is now in Sherman's rear with a large and veteran force, and we shall soon hear from him again.

The prisoners captured in the assault on Petersburg on the 30th ult. number 1,375, and represent fifty-one different regiments, forty white and eleven black.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Monday, Aug. 15.—Gold steady price; opened at 255¾, went up to 256½, and declined again to 255. There is very little demand at the brokers, the tax on sales having a tendency to drive purchasers to the gold room, furnishing material for speculators and keeping up the price.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, August 15.—The Richmond *Examiner* says Chambersburg was burned by order of General Early, in case $100,000 were not paid as remuneration to Senators Hunter, Boetler, and General Lee, whose houses were destroyed by General Hunter.

NEW YORK, Monday, Aug. 15—The morning papers on which Union compositors are employed have acceded to the new scale of prices, with the exception of the *Tribune*, which still holds out. In the latter office the summary strike by the compositors, against the publication of an advertisement for Compositors to work on the *Times*, on Friday night is made the main cause for a refusal to accede to the demands of the Printers' Union or the re-employment of their old hands.

The Western Gulf Blockade Resumed at Brownsville.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 15—Official intelligence having been received at this Department that the military forces of the United States have temporarily withdrawn from Brownsville, Texas, that port will not be considered as open to foreign or domestic commerce during such withdrawal, but the blockade thereof by the naval forces of the United States will be resumed.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 15.—The steamer Golden City has sailed for Panama with 120 passengers and $1,046,000 in bullion for New York.

There is light demand for money. Currency exchange is 140 per cent premium. Telegraphic transfers are 5½@5¾ per cent premium. Coin bills ½c lower. There is more demand for wheat and the price ranges from $3.30 to $3.35 per 100 lbs.

"I am Here."

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 15.—A Washington dispatch says: Mr. R. F. Merrick, of Ill., returned from Europe on the Persia to attend the Chicago Convention. It is believed he will exert a considerable influence on that body.

New York & Erie Canal Break.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Aug 15.—A break occurred in the canal yesterday, a few miles this side of Schenectady. It will take three days to repair it.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer North American.

FARTHER POINT, C. E., August 5.—The steamer North American from Liverpool at 10:30 a. m. of the 4th, and Londonderry the 5th inst., passed Farther Point *en route* to Quebec, at 3:30 p. m.

The steamer Peruvian from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 1st.

The steamer Etna from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 3d.

The steamer Germania from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 3d a. m.

The political news by the North American is almost a blank.

The United States war steamer Niagara, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d. She was received with a salute from the British war steamer Majesty.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from Richmond, June 27th. The writer expresses the belief that Grant knows full well that neither Petersburg nor Richmond can be taken by fighting, and that he will make no more onslaughts on the Confederate breastworks, but quietly assume the defensive. He says it is a question of subsistence, but Richmond can never be starved out until the two railroads from the South, as well as the James River Canal and railroads from the north, can be utterly annihilated, which he contends Grant is not strong enough to do. He admits that Grant's operations may occasionally cause the Confederates to be placed on half rations, but this will not affect the result.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times* gives some particulars of a quarrel between the American Consul and the Egyptian Government. An American, in erecting a steam engine, partially destroyed an aqueduct for supplying the town with water. The Consul on being applied to by the authorities, stopped the works but subsequently permitted them to proceed. The Government then forcibly interfered, and rejected the workmen. The Consul hereupon demanded satisfaction for the insult to the American flag. He refused to accede to a proposal that each party should send an engineer to inspect the alleged damages, agreeing to abide by their joint decision, and threatened to strike his colors unless satisfaction was given in twenty-four hours. Accordingly, after the time elapsed, the flag was hauled down, and a dispatch from government, which arrived almost immediately afterward, was returned unopened. The consul telegraphed to Constantinople, and thus the matter rests.

COMMERCIAL.

The Bourse of the 3d opened firm, but closed flat. Rentes 66f. 40c.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds inactive, but rather less weak. The discount demand continued moderate; best bills taken at 7½. Satterthwaite's Circular says that during the last three days both American and Government bonds and railroad shares have rallied, and inquiries have been made for Atlantic and Great Western bonds. Ohio section, but there are none in market. Pennsylvania section first mortgage brought 77.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4.

COTTON—Sales of three days 14,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators and exporters. Market dull and all qualities slightly lower.

Manchester market inactive with a downward tendency.

Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Richardson, Spence & Co., report Flour easier and partially 6d lower. Wheat flat and 1@2d lower. Corn tends downward; mixed 29s. Provisions quiet and steady.

The same authorities report Beef quiet and steady. Pork ditto. Bacon easier. Lard quiet and tending downward. Tallow steady. Ashes steady. Sugar easier. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice inactive. Rosin steady. Turpentine dull with a downward tendency.

LONDON MARKET, Aug. 3.—Breadstuffs tending downward. Sugar steady and unchanged. Coffee and tea quiet and unchanged. Rice firmer. Tallow steady. Linseed oil easier.

Illinois Central shares 44@43 discount; Erie at @41. Consols quoted at the close on Wednesday at 89¼@89½ for money.

[The line to Farther Point broke at this point. The balance of the news will probably come to hand in the morning.—OPERATOR.]

New Advertisements.

HENRY FEMALE SEMINARY, Marshall County, Ill. Mrs. S. A. COOLEY, Principal. The Fall Term of this Institution will open MONDAY, Sept 12th, 1864. For further particulars or circulars address the Principal.

HEATING FURNACES — For Warming Dwellings, Stores, Halls and Public Buildings, &c. BEECHER'S NEW PATENT. For burning hard or soft coal. BEECHER & PARKER, 89 Madison street, near the bridge.

ATTENTION SIR KNIGHTS. A Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery [illegible] Knights Templar, will be held at their Asylum, Masonic Temple, [illegible] evening, August 16th, at 7½ o'clock. [illegible] J. A. MONTGOMERY, Recorder.

PROFESSOR H. A. DE MUNN, the world-renowned HAIR RESTORER, continues to be consulted upon all diseases of the HAIR and SCALP, at his branch Office, 133 Dearborn st. [illegible]

I ALWAYS GO TO EVERITT'S, 137 Lake street, for my Photographs. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE. [illegible] BOOTS AND SHOES. [illegible] for the Fall Trade. [illegible] 9 and 31 Lake Street. Corner Wabash Avenue, Chicago. DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

FOR BUFFALO. THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER "WINSLOW," CAPTAIN SMITH, Will leave her Dock, foot of North Dearborn Street, This Tuesday Eve., at 6 o'clock. For passage tickets apply to A. A. SAMPLE, General Ticket Agent. OFFICES: No. 56 South Clark street, No. 11 North Wells street, Massasoit House. RICHMOND & HANCOCK, Agents.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE desire board and furnished rooms at EVANSTON, GENEVA, VALPARAISO, OR SOME COUNTRY TOWN. Within two hours ride, where pure air and pure milk can be obtained, at reasonable price. A private family would be preferred. Address Box 1850, Chicago.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC., Are now ready to offer to the trade a very full and well assorted stock for Fall and Winter Trade, Embracing all new and choice styles of HATS, CAPS, FURS, LADIES' HATS, GENTS FURS, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SKATING CAPS, UMBRELLAS, ROBES, BUCK GLOVES, MITTENS, &c., &c. All of which will be offered at the lowest Eastern prices. ALL BUYERS are solicited to examine our stock before buying, and thereby save money. WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, 10, 12 and 14 Lake st., Chicago.

7-30 LOAN. THE Second National Bank Is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive subscriptions to the new SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN. The Notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT, or ONE CENT per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated August 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years, in currency funds, or convertible into Five Twenty SIX PER CENT Bonds, payable, Principal and Interest, in Gold. On all payments made prior to August 15th, interest will be allowed, and after that date interest accrued will be charged. Liberal arrangements will be made with Banks and Bankers, and Bonds forwarded free of charge to points on Railroads in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin. When no commission is allowed, packages can be sent by either express company under our contract free of charge. EDWARD I. TINKHAM, Cashier. Chicago, August 1, 1864.

CROSS EYES Straightened in one minute. Deafness and Discharges from the Ear cured, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear [illegible] special attention of DR UNDERWOOD, 170 Randolph street, Chicago.

WHITEWOOD.—Clear and Common, dry, 1 inch WHITEWOOD. For sale in quantities to suit. Apply to or address THOS. GOODWILLIE, East end of North Water street, North Pier, P. O. Box 3853.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of DICKINSON & HOMMER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. A. F. DICKINSON, C. H. HOMMER. Chicago, Aug. 15th, 1864.

SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, WHOLESALE HARDWARE, 143 Lake street, Chicago, Have on hand a very large stock, to which the attention of the trade is invited.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW SITE FOR MARINE HOSPITAL AT THIS PORT. CUSTOM HOUSE, CHICAGO, Aug. 15th, 1864. In pursuance of the Act of Congress approved June 30th, 1864, authorizing the Purchase of a new and more eligible site for a Marine Hospital in [illegible] Chicago, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the seventh day of September next, for grounds suitable for the purposes of the Hospital. These grounds must not be farther north than the vicinity of Lake View, nor farther south than Hyde Park. [illegible] LUTHER HAVEN, Collector.

NEW LAW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED BY CALLAGHAN & CUTLER, 126 Clark Street. UNITED STATES ANNUAL DIGEST. Vol. 21, containing a Digest of the Decisions of the Courts of Common Law, Equity and Admiralty in the United States and in England for the year 1861. BOUTWELL'S MANUAL OF THE EXCISE AND TAX LAW. Based upon the Act of Congress of June 30, 1864. Official Edition.

CONFEDERATE MONEY. New Issue. [illegible] Georgia [illegible] WILLIAM CAUSE [illegible] Atlanta, Georgia.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The undersigned, Commissioners from Massachusetts, named in the Act of Incorporation of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, hereby give notice to all those named in said act as Commissioners, that the first meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the aforesaid Company will be held at the Melodeon Hall in the city of Boston, on Thursday, the first day of September next, at 11 o'clock [illegible] noon. WILLARD SEARS, L. B. WITHINGTON, [illegible], JOSIAH PERHAM, JOHN A. [illegible], ABIEL ABBOTT, J. M. BECKETT.

COOPERS' TOOLS, At low figures to close out stock. SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 143 LAKE STREET.

EYE & EAR. Restored by a new method treating those delicate organs. Cross eyes straightened, and all surgical operations performed by Dr. THOMSON, office Cobb's Building, 122 Dearborn st. P. O. box 3739. [illegible] E. G. THOMSON, M. D.

CHICAGO AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE, 74 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.—A complete assortment of Agricultural Machines and Implements constantly on hand. [illegible] Powers and Threshers, Portable Cider Mills and Presses, [illegible] All communications promptly attended to. [illegible]

DR. JAMES WILL BE ABSENT FROM THE CITY Until the 21st of August.

WOOL FOR SALE. WE HAVE IN STORE, AT OSKALOOSA, IOWA, 100,000 lbs. of Fine Fleece Wool. Inquire of SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 143 Lake st. [illegible] WHITE, SMITH & [illegible]

AURORA SEMINARY, FOR BOTH SEXES, Its 8th year opens August 29th. For Circulars address O. W. [illegible] Aurora, Ill.

NORTHWESTERN NORMAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, [illegible]

DAMAGED GOODS.—Hats, Caps and Millinery Goods at wholesale and retail [illegible] A. J. HIMROD, 163 Lake Street.

J. T. RICE, Agent of the Phoenix Insurance Company, ALTON, ILLINOIS. [illegible]

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER OF THE BEST MATERIAL, and WARRANTED SUPERIOR IN FIT, [illegible]

SAFETY FILM

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1866.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Grand Skedaddle Down Pipe-Stem Lane.

Rebel Rangers.

THE RANGER AND THE WIFE.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

FROM FORT WAYNE.

SHOCKING MURDER.

STATE NEWS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTANT TO CHARTERS.

ARREST OF JUDGE HALL.

A Conservative Leader in Limbo—A Rich Scene.

A Prison Speech.

PROPOSALS.

DR. WRIGHT'S Rejuvenating Elixir! Or, ESSENCE OF LIFE.

CHEROKEE PILLS!

MARINE LIST.

HEALTH PRESERVER

C. A. COOK.

BOOTS AND SHOES REMOVAL.

HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO.

RARE AND VARIOUS BOOKS.

Roback's are Best.

ROBACK'S BITTERS

NEW LUMBER!

W. BATCHELLER & CO.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1864.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Politics in California—The Late John C. Fremont—The Mining Stock Panic—Death to the Apaches—The Drought and the Prospects—Robbers or Guerillas.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I did not write you at all last month for the best of reasons. I had more work to do on my own account than I could well perform. But now to resume. First let me say a word about

POLITICS IN CALIFORNIA.

The nomination of "Honest Abe" and Andrew Johnson was cordially, heartily, endorsed by the loyal men of California from one end of the State to the other. But do not therefore conclude that the State is for the Union ticket beyond a peradventure. It certainly is not. I think that we shall give our vote for Lincoln and Johnson, but I would not bet two to one on it, loyal as a majority of our people undoubtedly are. The nomination of Fremont has nothing to do with the matter, as he has no electoral ticket in the field, and if he had it would make not the least difference in the world. It is out of the question. But there is a formidable danger of our State going for McClellan should he be nominated by the Copperheads on a moderate platform. To understand me fully, you must remember that the Union vote in this State at the last Gubernatorial election was only 18,000, or thereabouts ahead of the Copperheads, and that too with the prestige of recent victory at Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Port Hudson with us. As it is, a single false step, a great reverse to General Grant through any apparent meddling of the Administration, or an attempt on the part of the leaders of the Union party to overthrow the General in consequence of a fear of his increasing popularity—were such a thing possible—anything in fact to alter the current of popular feeling, might result in giving the State to a party of which a majority, at least are inimical to the Union. You know what my politics have ever been; but while I for one shall vote for Mr. Lincoln in any event, I know full well that most of those who used to think and act with me are now on the other side. I believe we shall carry the State by from 5,000 to 15,000 majority in spite of all the drawbacks mentioned, and the "Pike" emigration, which, while it is daily adding to our population, is reducing by just so much the Union strength; but the result is by no means so certain as you at home seem to imagine.

THE LATE JOHN C. FREMONT.

I have not been long in California, but quite long enough to learn to loathe that name as the synonym of all that is infamous and detestable in humanity. Can it be possible that there are still men of ordinary sense and intelligence in the States who still believe in John C. Fremont? To one on this side of the mountains the idea seems too preposterous to be entertained for a single moment. I have not seen a man thus far who will vote for him, or who would permit himself to be run on his electoral ticket, although there doubtless are men in California, as there are everywhere, who could be hired to do *anything* for ready money. $10,000 were judiciously expended in California between now and November, it might possibly draw out 1,000 votes in the whole State for Fremont, certainly not more. But Fremont has not a thousandth part of this to spend, and if he had he would never send it here, where hungry candidates wait with greedy eyes on every hand to devour his substance, if they could but find it, but ever wait in vain. His vast estate of *Mariposa* which is popularly supposed to have made him a millionaire, *never paid him a single dime*, all the proceeds of its washing have gone into the pockets of others, and will do so to the end of time. His paper is not worth five cents on the dollar in San Francisco to-day, and never will be. Nor is this all; the estate, if clear of debt, freed from the incumbrances to title—which are regarded here as fatal—and peaceably in the possession of the "Mariposa Mining Company," recently organized in New York with nominal capital of *only* $10,000,000, would never pay 1 per ct per annum on the investment. You may be inclined to disbelieve me, but such is the fact, and time will demonstrate the truth of what I assert. To show your readers more fully in what estimation J. C. Fremont is held here I send you what the local of the *Alta* relates as a capital joke on one of the wealthiest bankers of San Francisco, promising that I know it to be literally true and not overdrawn:

"Some years since Francisco Gagliardo obtained, as many others have done before and since, a judgment for a considerable sum against John C. Fremont, alias 'The Pathfinder,' etc., and his attorneys have, from time to time, kept the claim alive by causing the issue and return of process in various forms under said judgment, trusting that in the fullness of time some chance might occur for the collection of the debt; thus far, however, the economical principles of the aforesaid Pathfinder etc., have enabled him to defeat their kind intentions, and nothing has yet been realized but costs. One of the last forms resorted to for keeping alive the claim was the garnisheeing of a well known banker of the city. The Deputy Sheriff entrusted with the service of the writ walked into the banker's private office, and was greeted with a gruff 'Well, young man, what's wanting?' The young man aforesaid modestly stated his case, the banker looking up at him meantime with a look of mingled incredulity and offended dignity, then asked him to repeat his statement. 'I wish merely to know if you have anything in your hands belonging to John C. Fremont,' said the Deputy, with a choking sensation in his throat. 'No, sir! not a d—d thing! What kind of a place do you take this for?' roared the banker, now apparently threatened with an instant attack of apoplexy. The Deputy did not stop to enter into further explanations, but beat a hasty retreat into the street and we are ready to bet a trifle that he can't be hired to venture on the service of another process of that nature on the banker, if the name of J. C. F. appears on the document in any shape."

Let Fremont's friends, if he really have such, send funds here to start an "organ," (there is not a paper in the State which goes for him now,) and see how long it will be before that same young deputy sheriff calls on the managers of the concern on the same errand which he had when he called on John Parrott, the banker above alluded to.

By the bye, I see that he goes in for "economy," (God save us!), and "freedom of the press." What his ideas of economy were you doubtless learned during his reign in St. Louis; but did it ever occur to you that he was the first military commander in America to suppress a newspaper, and that too for merely personal criticism—well deserved ones at that—not absolute disloyalty? What about the *War Bulletin* and *Missourian*? I notice also that you speak doubtingly about his taking the nomination from the disorganizers at Cleveland. Why he would at least undertake to take a red-hot poker, take anything.

THE MINING STOCK PANIC.

As I anticipated, when my first letter to the TRIBUNE was written, the mining stock mania in California was then about culminating, and a grand collapse has already come. Stocks which were worth a few dollars per share, and sold readily to a thousand buyers a few months since, are now to be had for the last assessment only. New companies have not the slightest show of collecting in the first assessment even, and stocks which have been and still are paying heavy dividends, have depreciated from 50 to 75 per cent under the pressure of the great quantities thrown on the market, and the absolute exhaustion of the loose capital of our citizens. It is safe to say that one half of the nett earnings of our entire population for the last two years, have been frittered away in assessments on stocks which are now practically worthless, whereas, had the capital all been concentrated on a tenth part of the number of mines, we should have had ten paying mines, where now there is but one, and a majority of our people would have been made wealthy through mining enterprise. The trouble is not that the majority of mines are worthless by any means, but that "it takes a mine to work a mine," and the money is wasted in mere beginnings on a thousand ledges, which should have been concentrated on ten. Do not for a moment imagine that our mines are "worked out," or "beginning to fail." Such is far from the case. On the contrary, we have as yet hardly commenced to develop them, and even in such countries as Western Arizona where the ledges crop out boldly and rich at the surface, paying when judiciously worked almost from the surface, spite of the drawbacks of hostile Indians, (or hungry Indians which are about the same thing,) lack of wood, water, grass, a torrid clime, an entire absence of all native elements for sustaining human life. Our grand-children will be reaping the harvest we are now sowing, and but fairly commencing to realize the vast wealth which the barren mountains now hide from our sight. As an example of the enormous decline in the market value of mining stocks in California let me refer to the Gould & Curry, of Virginia City, Nevada Territory. For two years past this mine has paid dividends of $125 per foot (share) per month, and a few months since the market value of the stock was about $5,600. Two months since a friend of mine bought four shares of his stock at $4,800 per share, mortgaging his homestead to raise a part of the money, and left for Europe to enjoy his income. He could now buy the same at $1,600 per share, and the dividends have fallen—I believe temporarily—to $50 per foot per month. "What a falling off was there, my countrymen!" This is, on the face of it, a bad state of affairs, but on looking deeper it will be found that we are not so badly off after all, as would seem at first sight. "The workmen die, but the work goes on," and on the 1st of January, 1865, the intrinsic value of the mines of the Pacific slope will be ten times what it was on the 1st of July, 1863. Of this more hereafter.

DEATH TO THE APACHES.

I have alluded to the great mineral wealth of Arizona, and the difficulty of developing it, on account of hostile Indians. The other drawbacks can all be overcome in time, and the compensating advantages of the country are immense—greater than any one in the East ever dreams of—but the first step in the progress of civilization in that direction must be the destruction of the Apaches. The Government is at last made conscious of that fact, and the days of the accursed cut-throats of the desert are numbered. The miners of the Colorado valley, the people of treason, and to military authorities, together with the friendly Pimos of the Gila, the Papagos and the Maricopas, are working actively in concert for their extermination, and before another year is over the bloody reign of the Apaches will be over. Old Iratabo too is among his people once more, filled with new ideas of the strength and wisdom of the "*Americanos*," and if necessary the confederated tribes of the great Colorado Valley will join in the work of extermination, which is now going on in every part of Arizona unceasingly. The extermination of the Apaches will open to the world fine cultivatable lands, now unapproachable, or at least uninhabited by white men, and the "Gadsden Ten Million Purchase," which we all thought a few years ago was the most worthless piece of barren land that we got, will pour into the coffers of the nation a flood of wealth which will make "all the world wonder." You may think I am over enthusiastic, but I assure you I have seen whereof I speak, and know what I am talking about this time.

THE DROUGHT AND THE PROSPECTS.

Long after the regular seasons for rains had passed in the southern country of California, copious rains fell, and from one half to two-thirds of the stock was saved. Beef is now but little over the regular rates in our markets. We shall raise an average fruit crop throughout the State, and half a crop of breadstuffs, enough for home consumption, but none to export this year. We are now paying $9 in gold per barrel for good flour at retail, and I don't think it will go any higher this season. The rainy season will set in earlier this year than usual. In all probability, and the stock which is now running in fields as bare as your hand, in the middle portion of California, will then have grass in abundance. Hay is now worth $30 to $40 per ton. When I say hay I mean coarse wild oats straw and heads, or tame oats straw alone, pressed into bales like cotton. It is all we have here. The first crop of potatoes is now nearly exhausted, and we pay 5 cts per lb for the best; the second crop will soon be in, and they will then be down to $1 50 or $2.00 per 100 lbs. On the whole, prospects are much less blue than when I last wrote to you, and if we could see our way through the chances of war, and feel certain of an early close of the war through Union victories, and the restoration of the Federal authority over all the land, the people of California would look the future in the face with buoyant hearts.

ROBBERS OR GUERILLAS.

A word about the guerillas or robbers (it's all one, as the French say) now operating in all parts of the State, and I am done. The telegraph has doubtless informed you of the stopping of the Western express by a gang of professed Confederate guerillas, a few days since, and the capture of a large amount of treasure, together with other robberies in all parts of the State, even in San Francisco itself. I for one do not entertain the idea that these robberies are the result of concerted action on the part of the secessionists in our State, but believe that they are the result of hard times and the letting loose in our midst of a large number of State prisoners, whose terms have recently expired, with, perhaps, the addition of a few guerillas, driven off from their old stamping grounds at the East by the changes incident to the times. The Wells's express will hereafter be guarded by soldiers, and if it turns out that civil war is really upon us as the more timorous imagine, we are now ready for it, and can meet any emergency which may arise. The recent arrival of Gen. McDowell, the new commander of the department of the Pacific and the receipt of large supplies of arms and munitions of war, have given the loyal people of the State new confidence, and placed us, as we hope beyond the possibility of extended internal difficulties, or successful invasion by foreign enemies.

Yours ever, ALTAMONT.

FILLING THE QUOTA.

A Curious Scheme of Emigration—A Boston Secret—Shiploads of Emigrants Enlisting in Our Army—Scenes at Antwerp—Novel Proceedings.

[From the Evening Post, August 12.]

The British steamer Bellona, which left this port on Saturday last, had a few days before quietly landed on Deer Island, in Boston harbor, between four and five hundred men. She did not touch at any wharf in Boston, but, after leaving the men, put out of the harbor and sailed directly for this port, bringing a few bales of rags, which constituted her cargo.

Two other similar trips have been made. The first vessel came from Ireland, the other from Hamburg. Most of the men brought on these vessels are now in the Union army, though the emigrants from Ireland did not enter the service immediately, some of them having been persuaded by their friends that they could do better. They began their voyage to the United States, however, with the intention of entering the service, and their passage was taken with that understanding. Their failure to do as they had agreed in Boston, involved a heavy loss to persons who had paid their passage money.

The second company, as soon as they arrived at Boston, put on the Federal uniform, received their bounty money, and went into the ranks, thus producing exemption from the draft for several hundred Bostonians, whose business engagements did not admit of their personal service in the field. Four hundred of the emigrants, who came on the Bellona, also entered the service, thereby exempting four hundred other Bostonians.

A majority of these emigrants had already been trained to the use of arms, and some of them had been in battle. It is believed that they will do good service in our army.

THE SECRET OF THE MOVEMENT.

The secret of this business, by which Boston obtained substitutes, and two or three persons obtained a large amount of money, was at first well kept.

But it finally got out; a desperate man, a Servian by birth, who arrived on board the Bellona, and was afterward brought to this city, has divulged the scheme to several unscrupulous individuals, who say they are lawyers, but who possess neither ability nor learning, and are without character or influence—yet they promise him that they will get money for him, and expect to get more for themselves, if he puts the case in their hands.

These New York sharpers are unwilling that the gains of the Boston men should be so much and their own so little, and they threaten to put an end to this kind of emigration, by going to Europe and making representations about it, unless the Bostonians pay them for keeping silence.

HOW THE EMIGRANTS WERE GATHERED.

A part of the story of this curious emigration scheme is not secret, but it is novel and interesting. The men who came in the Bellona were of different nationalities, but were collected in Belgium under the direction of Julian Allen, formerly colonel of the well-known organization called the "Polish Legion," of this city—a regiment which it was proposed to recruit at the beginning of this war among the Polish refugees in this country, but its ranks were not filled in time, and the men were consolidated into other regiments. Mr. Allen went abroad to assist his countrymen in their late struggle for independence, and he is now doing what he can for American interests.

Six hundred men were gathered within three weeks, and constant accessions were made to their numbers. It was not difficult to collect them. The people of Europe are acquainted with the efforts making here to obtain recruits; and many persons, desiring to come to this country, frequently make applications to our Consuls—supposing, not unnaturally, that some facilities for transportation thither might be afforded by our diplomatic representatives, but those officers, in accordance with the instructions of our Government reject the proposals.

When, however, it became known at Antwerp, recently, that Mr. Allen would receive persons and send them across the ocean, the tidings were quickly conveyed to the principal cities near the seaboard of the continent, and immediately men came from all directions. They walked about at Antwerp in crowds. A part of them were so much elated with the prospect of going to America, that they marched in procession, carrying rags to represent banners, on long sticks like flagstaffs, much to the astonishment of some of the townspeople and the amusement of others, who thought a new society had suddenly sprung into existence, and that ragamuffins were the only members.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEPARTURE.

The Belgian Government would not permit the embarkation of the emigrants without a careful examination of them, and the signing of a contract by each person, which was to be a certificate that he went by his own desire. This paper (or a copy of it) was to be left with the Customs officers, else the necessary clearance for the vessel could not be obtained.

The contract bound the signers, when they should arrive in the United States, to do whatever might be required of them; and all the men were asked by the officers if they understood what the contract implied, and if they were willing to abide by it. These questions answered satisfactorily, and the name attached to the contract, completed the preliminaries. Some of the Belgians were unable to write their own names, and the Customs officers made the required signatures, saying to the emigrants as they did so, that they were going to America, and must do their duty.

A DIFFICULTY—CONSULAR INTERFERENCE.

The Bellona was ready to sail on the 5th of July, but it appears that a dishonest contractor had sent on board a quantity of bad provisions, which were served out to the emigrants, some of whom thereupon marched off the vessel, and were followed by more than half their fellows.

It is said, even that less than a hundred remained on board. Here was a dilemma. The vessel had been chartered at a high rate. She was to carry seven hundred or eight hundred men. Her owners thought she could carry a thousand. The Belgian authorities had surveyed her, however, and would not allow more than four hundred and twenty six to go on board. Of those three-fourths had abandoned the vessel, and by their representations would deter others from coming in their places.

A summary measure was then resolved on. All the provisions were thrown overboard before the faces of the discontented men, and they were promised that the best food in the market should be procured for them, and they should have double rations. The new food was bought, and was followed on board, soon afterward, by the runaways.

The men had another reason for returning to their places on the ship. They were nearly all rough persons; in anticipation of the trip they had disposed of everything they possessed, even their spare clothing, for liquor, and had had a general "spree." So now they had neither money nor any means of obtaining any, and the want of food admonished them of the propriety of fulfilling their contract.

Two of the men who had signed the papers complained to their Consuls, saying that illegal efforts were made to detain them; and the ship was detained till the Consuls could make an investigation. The complaint was found to be incorrect, the authorities were assured that all the men on board were at liberty to leave the vessel if they desired to do so, and the objections to her departure were withdrawn.

THE START.

On the 6th of July the vessel sailed down the channel for Antwerp. There were two or three hundred men on the wharf who desired to go on board, but for reasons already given, were not permitted. Their demonstrations as she took her departure indicated much disappointment. Some of them followed along the banks, waiving handkerchiefs, and calling out to the men on the deck to have the vessel stopped and they would come on board in small boats. Of course the request was not heeded, and some of their evening songs were observed to manifest their vexation in tears.

ON THE OCEAN.

Regular drills constitute a part of the daily exercise of each. A young Pole who was an officer in our army, but who resigned and engaged with his countrymen in the recent attempted revolution, presided at these drills, and performed important service from the first.

Among these emigrants were many Germans who could sing and play; to the latter were given instruments, and the former assisted the musicians with their voices.

AT BOSTON.

These men, with the exception already noticed, enlisted on Deer Island, were examined and afterwards went to the military rendezvous in another part of the harbor. In four days from the time of arrival, the business was concluded. Nobody not interested was wiser, while those individuals were much richer, and 400 men were credited on the quota of Boston.

MORE EMIGRANTS COMING.

More of these emigrants are coming. Another vessel loaded with them is expected at Boston harbor in a few days. The facts are known in Europe; and this new system of emigration, first made practicable through the wants and the enterprise of men of Boston, appears to be successful. No efforts have been made on the continent, so far as yet appears, to put a stop to it.

Galignani's Messenger, in announcing the departure of the last vessel from Antwerp, gives no particulars, but says that it contains 350 "German recruits for the American Federal army."

MILITARY EXECUTION.

Shooting of Barney Gibbins, a Deserter.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, August 13.]

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning, Barney Gibbins, private of company A, 7th U. S. infantry, was shot at Fort No. 4, in accordance with the sentence of a court martial, before which he had been tried and found guilty of the crime of deserting from the Federal army, and joining the standard of the rebels in arms against his country.

The duty of executing the sentence devolved upon Major E. D. Nash, Superintendent of Military Prisons, and by order of Colonel Baker, Post Commandant, all the troops in the city not on duty were present.

The troops, to the number of seven or eight hundred, on arriving at the place of execution, formed a hollow square on the west side of the fort, with an open face on the east. A squad of sixty men of the 10th Kansas, commanded by Lieutenant Wood, conducted the prisoner from Myrtle street prison to the place of execution. The prisoner was conveyed in a black covered wagon, belonging to Mr. Smithers, the undertaker, sitting on his coffin by the side of the officiating priest, Rev. Father Santois, of the St. Louis University, who had visited him in the prison and baptized him in the Roman Catholic church on Wednesday last. Gibbins had never received the benefit of a religious education, having been left an orphan at an early age; and it was through the teachings of Father Santois in prison that he was induced to embrace the doctrines of Christianity.

The preparations being completed, the priest and the prisoner got out of the wagon and knelt on the ground in front of the post which had been placed in the ground on the west side of the fort, and for a few moments engaged in prayer. Rising up, the doomed man stepped forward to the post to which he was to be tied, and to which a seat was attached. The coffin was placed on the ground close by, and the attendants brought forward the rope and white cap. Fifteen feet from the post were six soldiers of the 10th Kansas, and just behind them four more of the same regiment. These were the executioners. The guns of the first six were all loaded with ball and cartridge, except one, so that neither of them could say with certainty that he had caused the prisoner's death, as it was not known which one carried the gun loaded with blank cartridge.

The prisoner now stood up, facing the executioners. He appeared calm and unmoved, as though determined to meet his doom with manly courage. He was a young man 28 years of age, about five feet nine inches in height, with sandy whiskers, brown hair and dark blue eyes; compactly built, with broad shoulders and full chest and regular features. He was in his shirt sleeves, with his pantaloons turned up at the bottom, and wore coarse, heavy boots.

Seeing the attendants handling the rope, he said, "I prefer not to be tied." He then sat on the seat against the post, and waving his hands, said, "Farewell, farewell."

Major Nash came forward and read the findings and sentence of the court martial, after which he asked the prisoner if he had anything to say. Gibbins replied in a calm, firm voice: "I have; but I wish to ask if the President of the United States signed that?"

Major Nash replied "Yes," and Gibbins proceeded. He said he did not deny that he had deserted; but he did not desert with the intention of joining the enemy. His company had marched from Arizona to New Mexico and having traveled all night, he was exhausted and worn out, and fell out of the ranks, and laid down on the ground and went to sleep. While asleep, the rebels under Sibley came upon him and captured him. He was deceived by them and induced to join their ranks. He then gave an account of his escape from the rebel ship Sachem, at Sabine Pass, and finding his way on board of the Federal blockading steamer Princess Royal. He said: "I think it the most unjust sentence ever passed upon man. I am sentenced to be shot, and I suppose by that escort," (looking at the executioners.) Seeing some reporters present, he said: "My friends, I do not want that put in the papers; my name has gone far enough. I have no parents, they having died when I was very young, but I have brothers and sisters, and I do not want them to know it." He paused a moment and said: "If there is a man named Richard C. Day present, I would like to see him—Richard C. Day, who was a sergeant in my company." He waited for Day to appear, but Major Nash told him he was not present. Day is the witness upon whose testimony Gibbins was convicted. He said he died in the Catholic faith, and thanked Father Santois for his kindness.

The prisoner having concluded, Father Santois shook him by the hand and said: "You are a soldier, and now you must die like a soldier and a Christian."

Gibbins then took a seat on the chair of death, and the white cap was drawn over his head. While this was being done, he said, "I would rather not be bound; I think I can stand it without."

After the cap was drawn down over his head, he said, "I have a word more to say;" and no notice being taken of his request, he waved his hand as if satisfied, and his arms were pinioned to the post. Lieut. Wood then gave the order—

"Ready—aim—fire!"

And simultaneously six rifles were discharged, four balls entering the body of the victim near the region of the stomach, and one striking the bank of earth behind him.

The stout frame of the prisoner quivered slightly, and he cried out in anguish—

"Oh!—too low!"

Lieut. Wood immediately ordered the reserves to fire, and their aim being more accurate, the deserter's frame relaxed, his head dropped on his shoulder, his bosom heaved convulsively, and in a few moments life was extinct.

His arms were unbound; he was laid on the ground on his back, and Surgeons Dudley and Youngblood, of the army, examined the body and declared that life was extinct. Six or seven balls had entered his body, one entering the aorta, two or three the stomach and bowels, one the right lung, and one or two the breast.

The cap was then removed from his face, the body placed in the coffin with the hands crossed, and, while the band played a solemn dirge for the dead, the whole column passed slowly by, each soldier casting a sorrowful look upon the lifeless face of the man whose crime had been so fearfully expiated.

The conduct of the soldiers was highly commendable. Not a man offered an insult to the lifeless form in the coffin, but all looked sadly upon him, and each one felt that, whatever may have been the young man's guilt, he had at least died like a brave man. Never, perhaps, has death been faced with so calm and fearless a mien as by that erring, guilty man, who had no friend but the good priest to speak a word of comfort to him in his last hour upon earth.

☞ That paragon of mendacity, the traitorous Chicago *Times*, still tells the public that Grant and his staff have gone to Washington, and the campaign against Richmond is over. The writer of such stuff, published nearly a week after the General's return to the army, must have a high opinion of the intelligence of his readers. He would blush, perhaps, if his coppery face was capable of the act.

☞ The unconditional Union men in Ohio county, Ky., gained a complete and signal triumph on the 3d inst., in the election for Sheriff. Ohio county is set down for 500 majority for Lincoln and Johnson.

☞ The proprietors of the Boston papers have agreed to increase their prices to five cents per copy, or thirty cents per week.

☞ Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson peremptorily declines being a candidate for next Governor of New York.

☞ Delevan, Wis., has voted to raise a tax large enough to pay each volunteer $200 in addition to the government bounty.

Banking and Exchange.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000.

Paid in full in Gold Coin of the United States.

D. O. MILLS, President.
WILLIAM C. RALSTON, Cashier.

LEES & WALLER, Correspondents, New York City. Offices, No. 33 Pine street.

Bills of Exchange on the Bank of London.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FORT WAYNE, INDIANA. Designated Depository of the United States. CAPITAL PAID UP $150,000.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. CAPITAL..... $250,000. 144 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, June 28, 1864. ... HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. CAPITAL, paid in, $500,000.

Hair Restorative.

Eureka, the Infallible Hair Restorative. THIS IS NO HAIR DYE. Reasons Why the Eureka Should be Used. ... FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill., General Agents.

Railroads.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing ... Chicago, Aug. 12th, 1864. E. R. HAMBACH, D. KREIGH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership ... D. KREIGH & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of CULBERTSON, BLAIR & CO., Commission Merchants, BEEF AND PORK PACKERS, And Provision Dealers.

Special Notices.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm. ... W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.

THE YEAR 1845, MR. MATHEWS first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE ... A. I. MATHEWS.

IODINE WATER. Dr. H. Anders & Co.'s Iodine Water.

To Mothers.

Special Notice. ... DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

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HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.

CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOL.

Roback's Stomach Bitters. Greenbacks are Good BUT Roback's are Better. ROBACK'S BITTERS.

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Medical.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES. DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE REGULATING PILLS. PROCLAMATION TO THE LADIES, BOTH MARRIED AND SINGLE. The Oldest Regulator for Females.

Cheeseman's Female Pills. Cheeseman's Female Pills. Cheeseman's Female Pills. Cheeseman's Female Pills. Cheeseman's Female Pills.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! The Best Female Medicine in the World, WHICH IS COMPRISED IN Cheeseman's Female Pills.

DON'T BE DECEIVED! Sold by Druggists generally. HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors. 81 Cedar street, New York.

Educational.

ACADEMY, LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS. Thursday, Sept. 8th.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK—ss.

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POPULAR BAND AND ORCHESTRA MUSIC. ... OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON.

LARGE SALE OF BLOODED STOCK.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP. FULLER & FORD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C.

SILVER PEARL SOAP.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

J. W. POTTLE, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 162 South Water St., Chicago.

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DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE.

DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER.

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DR. EASTERLY'S DIARRHŒA SYRUP.

DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE CORDIAL.

DR. COOK'S MAGIC HAIR OIL.

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CATARRH! DR. D. H. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY. DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO., OFFICE—MASONIC TEMPLE, Chicago, Illinois. TESTIMONIAL.

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PARAGRAPHS FOR THE PEOPLE. DEDICATED TO All Who Seek Health AND DESIRE TO KNOW HOW TO SECURE IT. For Upward of Twelve Years THE SUCCESS OF HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS ...

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Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, Penn. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND STORE-KEEPERS Throughout the Globe. New York Office, 59 Cedar Street.

Constitution Water.

CONSTITUTION WATER. The Great Remedy for the CONSTITUTION! Diabetes, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. Constitution Water.

DIABETES. CONSTITUTION WATER. Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. In Dysmenorrhea, or Painful Menstruation, and Menorrhagia, or Profuse Flowing. SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating. PHYSICIANS. CONSTITUTION WATER. DIURETICS. Read! Read!! Read!!!

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1864.

THE CITY.

ARRIVED SOLDIERS.—Thirty-four men, wounded and disabled in battle, and discharged for disability indorsed by discharge, arrived at the Rest yesterday from New Orleans and other Southern points.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY.—Life Insurance Agents or Solicitors, who wish an agency of% first-class company, will find a rare chance in our column of wants this morning. The company referred to is one of the best.

DIED.—On Sunday afternoon, a soldier who had been sojourning for some weeks at the Soldiers' Home at Fairview, was found dead in a water closet attached to the institution. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, with what result our reporter did not learn. There are no evidences of foul play.

A GOOD IDEA.—We learn that the Young Men's Christian Association has secured Bryan Hall each Sabbath evening, during the time that the churches are closed. For several weeks past they have held meetings of unexampled interest. Next Sabbath evening there will be a track meeting under the auspices of the association.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—On Saturday evening Coroner Warner held an inquest on the body of James H. Nibbe, son of Mr. Henry Nibbe, saloon keeper, residing at No. 327 North Water street, who fell overboard from the North Pier and was drowned. His body was found floating at the entrance of the harbor. Verdict, accidental drowning.

RUNAWAY.—Yesterday afternoon a span of horses, which had been left standing unhitched in front of a building in course of erection on Washington street, became frightened, and ran with their load of bricks a distance of six or eight blocks, being then only stopped by running against a lamp-post. But little damage was done, though for a time the brick dust flew quite gaily.

OUT OF THE DRAFT.—Mr. A. C. Wilson, of Beloit, enrolled in Pennsylvania, but recently removed westward, received notice a day or two ago that he had drawn a prize in the great national lottery—in other words, that he had been drafted. Like a good citizen, he immediately placed his business in order, and, yesterday reached this city en route for Scranton, where he proposes to do his full duty as one of the "five hundred thousand more."

BURNED.—About two o'clock yesterday morning, the building of F. W. Klein, on Madison street, just outside the city limits, used as a beer garden, and which was the scene of a most disgraceful edition Sunday, took fire and was entirely consumed. It is supposed to have been fired by one of the parties engaged in the previous disturbance. Mr. Klein's loss will be about $1,000, upon which he has an insurance of $2,500.

INJURED.—A man named William G. Carr, who resides in the township of Jefferson, was yesterday driving at a rapid pace along Fort Dearborn street with a horse and carriage, in company with his sister and a child about four years of age. The horse became frightened at a passing vehicle and overturning the buggy, injuring both Mr. and Miss Carr, the former quite severely. The child was fortunately not injured. The driving, himself, attempted to run, but he was speedily checked by parties who came to the rescue.

BURNING FEEL.—A large smoke-house, connected with the packing house of Galloway & Co., No. 60 Fourth street, was discovered on fire on Wednesday morning in consequence of a defective foundation. The building was filled with hams, &c., belonging to parties in the country, which had been brought there for the purpose of drying. The fire had been just lighted and the tallow timbers caught the blaze with very extinguishable rapidity, and in small less. The building was about twenty-five feet square and twenty-seven feet high.

CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The publication pamphlet of the second and third Triennial Conventions, held in Chicago October, 1861, and April, 1864, in connection with the Chicago Theological Seminary, are before us. The reports are full and complete, and reflect much credit on the Secretaries, Appropriate addresses delivered before the Ladies' Education Society, during the sessions of the Association, by Rev. G. F. Magoun, President of the Iowa College, on the subject of "The Demand and Supply of a Congregational Ministry for the Northwest."

AN ESCAPED CONVICT CAUGHT.—William Wallace, a convict in the Indiana State Prison, about four weeks since made his escape from this institution. He was confined, for burglary, under a five years' sentence, three of which he had served. Edward Kinkead was at the time a prison guard, but has since resigned, and is now employed as teamster in the prison. Yesterday he met Wallace, recognized him, and following him into a saloon, with the aid of a few citizens, effected his capture. Wallace is now on his way back to his old quarters.

DEATH FROM THE DISCHARGE OF A GUN.—A Mr. Cogswell, aged twenty-two, son of William Cogswell, an old resident of Elk Grove, died on Sunday morning from the effects of the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hands. He was out hunting on Saturday, near home, and seeing some game, attempted to jump a fence, when the gun, dragging his gun after him. The trigger became entangled in the grass, and the piece was discharged, the contents entering the right side of the fourth fingers of his left hand, then entering the breast of the deceased. He died eleven hours afterwards. He was unmarried.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday afternoon, a span of horses attached to a hack took flight on the corner of North avenue and Wells street, and despite the efforts of the driver ran wildly down Wells street for nearly half a mile, when a light buggy containing lady and gentlemen, who, to avoid a collision, turned into the first cross street they reached. The runaway horses, however, followed the retreating buggy, and in a few moments a general smash-up of the hack was the result. The hack was but little damaged, but the buggy was literally broken into splinters, its occupants being thrown violently into the road. They were severely bruised, but we believe sustained no dangerous injury, and but a moderate amount of shaking up. We were unable to learn the names or any of the parties.

COLONEL GRAHAM ORDERED TO BOSTON.—Colonel Graham, who for ten years past has been Superintendent of the Western Lake Survey, with headquarters in Detroit and Chicago, has been ordered to Boston by the Secretary of the Atlantic Coast to accept to take charge of the outer defenses of Boston, the harbor, and Massachusetts bay. He will first report for duty on the Brewster Islands, and construct a new one to prevent the abrasion of the sea on Lovell's Island. Col. Graham is a gentleman of superior qualities and experience in scientific attainments, gathered from long experience and observation in his profession, and has been recently made an honorary member of the "Imperial Geological Institution" of Austria—an institution composed of the most learned men under the patronage and jurisdiction of the Austrian Government. Col. Graham has the confidence of the Secretary of the Treasury, and has been a commissioned officer nearly 21 years. He is now 61 years of age. He leaves home all friends.

HALLETT & DAVIS' PIANOS.—The pianos manufactured by Hallett & Davis, and sold only by W. Kimball, No. 183 Lake street, are considered by professional musicians and amateurs all over the Northwest, as the perfection of musical mechanism. They are clear and musical in tone, solid and durable in construction, elegant in design and workmanship, well made and highly finished in every particular. In all these points they contribute a good piano may be said to perfection.

A peculiarity of these instruments is the patent sliding fall, or sup-port bridge, which insures great reliability and prevents all warping and displacement of the interior mechanism. Hallett & Davis' pianos among the oldest manufacturers in the country, and spare no pains to excel in all those matters that go to make up a first-class piano.

W. W. Kimball is also wholesale and retail agent for the Northwest, for the celebrated pianos of P. C. Lightle, Boston, No. 155 Tremont street, and Lighte & Bradbury. These pianos have an excellent reputation, and are strongly recommended to those who desire a well made and serviceable instrument. He is also agent for the instruments of a number of other makers, from purchasers will have no difficulty to make a selection.

CONTRACT FOR THE PIER EXTENSION.—The bids for the proposed extension of the North Pier to a further distance of four hundred feet into the lake, were opened on the office of the Board of Public Works. There were three offers, viz: Wm. Derby and John S. Wallace; Fox and Howard, and O. B. Green, &c.; and Julius M. Nelson. The contract was awarded to Messrs. Green & Co. The following are the bids in detail:

Work.	D. & W.	F. H. & G.	Nelson.
Dredging, per cubic yard,	$1.00	$1.00	60c
White Pine lumber, per cubic feet,	60c	70c	75c
Do Oak,	60c	70c	65c
Do Pine plank per ft.	5c	5c	5c
Do Oak	5c	5c	5c
Oak piles, each	30.00	15.00	25.00
Iron bolts, per lb	10c	16c	12c
" Spikes,	10c	16c	10c
Stone, per cubic yard,	3.00	2.50	2.00

The estimate of the contractors on the under-ground work will therefore be for the whole work as follows:

Dredging 400 yards,	$400.00
Oak timber, 50 cubic ft.,	2,500.00
Pine do, 40,000 cubic ft.,	31,600.00
Oak lumber, 40 m feet,	6,000.00
Pine do, 14 m,	70,000.00
Piles, 60,	900.00
Bolts, 30,000 lbs.,	3,000.00
Spikes, 8,000 lbs.,	740.00
Stone, 6,000 cubic yds.,	15,000.00
Bid of Fox, Howard, Green & Co.,	$1,140.00
Bid of O. B. Green,	1,150.00
Derby and Wallace,	$4,900.00

The work will be commenced immediately, and should nothing interfere, it will probably be finished before the close of navigation. It will be noticed that the amount of the contract falls below the sum asked for by the Board of Public Works.

A SPLENDID SAFE.—We saw yesterday a most elegant specimen of the parlor proof safes manufactured by Dilhold, Bahmann & Co., of Cincinnati, which, apart from its excellent protective qualities, is a regular gem of art. It was being moved from the depot of the Illinois Central to the store of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. The size is said by all who saw it to be the very best that ever came to Chicago. The frame is composed of layers of the strongest iron rail, the hardest steel, perfectly impervious to the drill, and the door is furnished with the patent permutation bank lock, affording no room for powder. It is furnished by W. H. Prate, No. 13 Lasalle street—the general Western agent, and has been ordered two months, so great is the demand for these justly celebrated safes. A few remaining numbers were disposed to be retained with safes from almost any of the old makers, but sharp with the times, they have purchased from all those made with all the latest improvements—such as those by Mr. Prate. He will be here with a few weeks, so in the present instance, to get those orders filled, than do take an inferior article. We saw also, and